16

App. F. IX-4

Previous References. (1940-1 War)

War File No. 174-40
Serial Nos. 3 to 5.

Later References.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. Three only.

Part B for June 1942.

SUBJECT.

A. R. P. for animals.

Krishnan
7.8.42

2343/W

A.R.P for Animals.

General and Revenue Secretariat

Wa File No. 174 of 1946. [App. F. III—2.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR LAW
JUN 15 1942
No. 1267

Serial No. 3

From The Secy to the Govt of Mysore
No. F. 3 (27)-42/W dated 9th June 1942 forwarding a copy of Civil Defence Dept Letter dated 23rd May 42

Subd for perusal. Copies of the enclosures will be Sent by the ISP. Sd ARP ARP controlling officers, magistrates & Kgs Headquarters Officers and the Dr of Agri for information &c/s

13/6 SG

Secretariat, Sd 13/6

Law Secretary 14/6 L

15/6 16/6 L

Subd with a letter by the ISP on other officers

18/6 SG

Issued 3635-49/W dated 18th June 42 by the ISP

D.M. & Dks
ARP controllers
of Bgre Mysore Kolar
+ Bhadravati

CHIEF SECRETARY. * 13 JUN 1942 * GOVT. OF MYSORE.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 04155—GPB—55,000—23-10-41

W 174-40-3. 2343/W.

THE OFFICE OF THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Dated, Bangalore, 9th June 1942.

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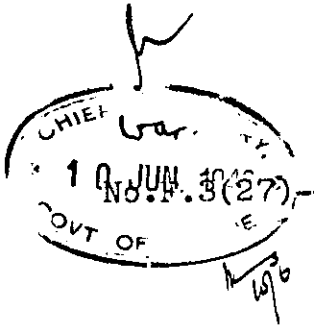

No.F.3(27)-42/W.

A copy of the undermentioned paper is forwarded with compliments to

the Chief Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Bangalore,

for information, in continuation of letter from this Residency No.F.78(12)-40/W, dated the 19th March 1942.

By order, etc.,

for SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT.

- - - - - -

Letter from the Government of India, Civil Defence Department, to all Provincial Governments, etc., No.78/188/41-A.R.P.-II, dated the 21st May 1942 with enclosures.

ksv.

No.78/188/41-A.R.P-II.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
CIVIL DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.
New Delhi, the 21st May 1942.

From

C.J.W. Lillie, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

To

All Provincial Governments and
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.
Ajmer-Merwara.
Baluchistan.

C.D.D. Circular No.222/42.

Subject:- Disposal of carcases and animals seriously injured in air raids.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence resting with this Department letter No.188/41-ARP-(CD), dated the 20th February 1942 (copy enclosed), I am directed to forward for the information of the Provincial Government, [for your information] a copy of a note, prepared by Mr. R.deGraff Hunter, Officer on Special Duty in this Department, regarding the disposal of animals killed or seriously injured in air raids.

( ) To Baluchistan & Ajmer-Merwara.

[ ] To C.Cs. only.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

No.....

No.78/188/41-A.R.P.II.

Copy, with a copy of the note referred to therein, is forwarded to the Director, Civil Defence Staff Instructors' School, Calcutta, for information.

2. A copy is also forwarded to all Departments of the Government of India for information.

By order, etc.,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

S.S.C.

NOTE 1.

DISPOSAL OF CARCASES AND ANIMALS SERIOUSLY INJURED IN AIR RAIDS.

The efficient disposal and treatment of killed and injured animals, especially the larger animals, presents considerable practical difficulty to local officials during the inevitable period of disorganization following upon an air raid.

With the Japanese preference for the use of Anti-Personnel bombs, a great number of which (between 6 - 10 per bomber) may be dropped into a confined area from a single formation of aircraft, it can be anticipated that in the average Eastern city there will be a fairly high casualty figure among animals. Whereas humans may be provided with trenches and shelters and indeed may even be induced to use them, no such provision exists or can be contemplated for the animal world.

In the first raid on Mandalay Town, a formation of bombers dropped about 150 bombs around the Railway Station area and China Street. There were about 600 human casualties, and about 60 in animals of which more than half the number consisted of large beasts of burden.

Since in the East there are various racial and religious inhabitions concerning human contact with carcases, and in any case the human factor at such a time is one in which complete assurance cannot justifiably be entrusted, it will be seen that unless the matter has been considered beforehand, to be faced with the necessity for the rapid disposal of so great a number of animals may present an awkward problem. Putrefaction soon sets in, vultures collect overhead, flys swarm the body and the smell of disintegrating flesh under the tropic sun soon renders a very considerable area completely unfit and unbearable for human inhabitation.

Furthermore, once a carcase is allowed to reach this stage; a condition obtaining toward the evening of the second day, the work of disposal becomes thoroughly unwholesome.

Providing suitable man-power is available, the removal of the smaller animals, dead or injured, is comparatively straightforward. Carcases may be burnt in a pit, and the remains buried, or they may be buried without burning. Injured animals may be treated or destroyed under arrangements suggested by local professional advice.

The larger beasts however, present a correspondingly greater problem. In Mandalay carcases were destroyed by fire in situ, owing to the impossibility of moving them. This proved to be not too successful, since the burning was never complete and soon the remains decomposed giving strong evidence of the fact. In Maymyo, where large bombs had made deep craters in the soft soil, and had accounted for between 20 - 30 beasts of burden, carcases were dragged and buried in them, excepting where water pipes passed through the crater. In such cases the carcase was hooked to the rear of a lorry and pulled along the road to the nearest point of disposal. This practice however showed the necessity for a low platform, after the design of a sled, upon which the heavy carcase might be towed, where journeys of more than a few hundred yards had to be undertaken. There was some difficulty in dealing with the large animals which were still alive, but injured. These were not always immobilised by their wounds, and in such cases an additional problem was present. They had to be destroyed in situ by the Military.

Arrangements had previously been made with slaughterers and Meat Vendors, to come on the scene properly equipped after a raid, to remove carcases and treat edible flesh for the markets. But although at this time Maymyo was meatless, the

arrangement .....

arrangement did not materialise because these gentlemen had run away, abandoning their shops, their trade and their undertaking.

Conclusion :

Arrangements for the care of wounded animals and the removal of carcases must of necessity vary from place to place, but nowhere should the matter be left to chance for solution on the principle that, "it will be alright on the night". As stated earlier, if action is delayed the work of disposal gangs will become increasingly unenviable.

Complete removal of carcases to previously prepared pits, away from human dwellings, or to slaughter houses or other institutions, according to requirements and local facilities, is recommended in preference to dispasal by fire on the spot. Certain persons from the Police, Wardens or other Services should be selected beforehand and detailed to supervise this work, and where necessary, to destroy wounded animals by shooting in situ.

Suitable transport will be required and adapted, and this can sometimes best be taken from the Municipal organization: likewise the coolie labour which will be required to handle carcases and to fill in the pits. A practical difficulty is, however, that when this type of labour is required after an air raid, it is seldom to be found in the vicinity.

Sd/- R. deGraff Hunter.
6.v.1942.

S.S.C; O.S.D. (Civil Defence Department).

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

No. 3635-49/W.Encl. General and Revenue Secretariat,

W 1474-40-4. *Dated Bangalore,* 18th June 19 42.

FROM Chief
The Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

To

The District Magistrates of Districts.

SIR,

Disposal of carcasses and animals seriously injured in air raids.

I am directed to forward for your information a copy of note prepared by Mr. R. deGraff Hunter, Officer on Special Duty in the Government of India, Civil Defence Department, regarding the disposal of animals killed or seriously injured in air raids, received from the Residency.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

For Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTE I.

DISPOSAL OF CARCASSES AND ANIMALS SERIOUSLY INJURED IN AIR RAIDS.

The efficient disposal and treatment of killed and injured animals, especially the larger animals, presents considerable practical difficulty to local officials during the inevitable period of disorganisation following upon an air raid.

With the Japanese preference for the use of Anti-Personnel bombs a great number of which (between 6 - 10 per bomber) may be dropped into a confined area from a single formation of aircraft, it can be anticipated that in the average Eastern city there will be a fairly high casualty figure among animals. Whereas humans may be provided with trenches and shelters and indeed may even be induced to use them, no such provision exists or can be contemplated for the animal world.

In the first raid on Mandalay Town, a formation of bombers dropped about 150 bombs around the Railway Station area and China Street. There were about 600 human casualties, and about 60 in animals of which more than half the number consisted of large ~~xxxxxx~~ beasts of burden.

Since in the East there are various racial and religious inhabitions concerning human contact with carcasses, and in any case the human factor at such a time is one in which complete assurance cannot justifiably be entrusted, it will be seen that unless the matter has been considered beforehand, to be faced with the necessity for the rapid disposal of so great a number of animals may present an awkward problem. Putrefaction soon sets in, vultures collect overhead, flys swarm the body and the smell of disintegrating flesh under the tropic sun soon renders a very considerable area completely unfit and unbearable for human inhabitation.

Furthermore, once a carcass is allowed to reach this stage, a condition obtaining toward the evening of the second day, the work of disposal becomes thoroughly unwholesome.

Providing suitable man power is available, the removal of the smaller animals, dead or injured, is comparatively straightforward. Carcasses may be burnt in a pit, and the remains buried, or they may be buried without burning. Injured animals may be treated or destroyed under arrangements suggested by local professional advice.

The larger beasts however, present a correspondingly greater problem. In Mandalay carcasses were destroyed by fire <u>in situ</u>, owing to the impossibility of moving them. This proved to be not too successful, since the burning was never complete and soon the remains decomposed giving strong evidence of the fact. In Maymyo, where large bombs had made deep craters in the soft soil, and had accounted for between 20 - 30 beasts of burden, carcasses were dragged and buried in them, excepting where water pipes passed through the crater. In such cases the carcass was hooked to the

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Arrangements had previously been made with slaughterers and Meat Vendors, to come on the scene properly equipped after a raid, to remove carcasses and treat edible flesh for the markets. But although at this time Maymyo was meatless, the arrangement did not materialise because these gentlemen had run away, abandoning their shops, their trade and their undertaking.

Conclusion:

Arrangements for the care of wounded animals and the removal of carcasses must of necessity vary from place to place, but nowhere should the matter be left to chance for solution on the principle that, "it will be alright on the night". As stated earlier, if action is delayed the work of disposal gangs will become increasingly unenviable.

Complete removal of carcasses to previously prepared pits, away from human dwellings, or to slaughter houses or other institutions, is recommended in preference to disposal by fire on the spot. Certain persons from the Police, Wardens or other Services should be selected beforehand and detailed to supervise this work, and where necessary, to destroy wounded animals by shooting in situ.

Suitable transport will be required and adapted, and this can sometimes best be taken from the Municipal organisation; likewise the coolie labour which will be required to handle carcasses and to fill in the pits. A practical difficulty is, however, that when this type of labour is required after an airraid, it is seldom to be found in the vicinity.

(Sd.) R.deCroff Hunter,
6.v.1942.
O.S.D. (Civil Defence Department).

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

No. 3635-49/W.Encl. General and Revenue Secretariat,

*Dated Bangalore,....*16th June.....*19*42.

FROM

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(Sd.) R.deGruff Hunter.
6.v.1942.
C.S.D. (Civil Defence Department)

W 174-40-5

2558/W.

THE MYSORE IRON & STEEL WORKS

(GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE)

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
'MYSIRON', BHADRAVATI
CODES:
BENTLEY'S
WESTERN UNION FIVE LETTER
A.B.C. 6TH EDITION

BHADRAVATI (INDIA)

Ref. No. G/

22nd June 1942.

War

CHIEF SECRETARY
23 JUN. 1942
GOVT. OF MYSORE.

The Chief Secretary to the Government
of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
BANGALORE.

Dear Sir,

Sub:- Disposal of carcasses and animals seriously injured in air raids.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of a copy of note prepared by Mr. R. deGraff Hunter, Officer on Special Duty in the Government of India, Civil Defence Department, regarding the disposal of animals killed or seriously injured in air raids, sent under cover of your letter No.3635-49/W. dated 18th June 1942.

Subd for perusal.

Yours faithfully,

Controller, A.R.P.

BNM:3